

Amusements, &c.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

QUADRUPEL SHEET.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE.
Inauguration—A Retrospect.
The XIII Congress—Its History and Closing Session.

SECOND PAGE.
The West India—Letters from our Correspondents in Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica.
Burning of the Little Steamer—Letter from our Own Correspondent.

THIRD PAGE.
Paraguay—France—New by mail.
Proposals for a Wall Office.
The Cleveland Land Grants.
The Pacific Coast—Letter from California, and the Railways and Overland Mail.
Letter from Maine.
Savings of the Freedmen.

FOURTH PAGE.
The XIII Congress (continued).
The XIII Congress.
Music.
The Drama.
The Legislature.
The Inauguration (continued).

FIFTH PAGE.
The Oyster War—Letter from the Special Correspondent in Maryland.
General Notes.

SIXTH PAGE.
New Publications.
Book and other advertisements.
President Grant and ex-President Johnson.
Gladstone's Position.
Editorial Paragraphs.
Political.

SEVENTH PAGE.
The Inauguration (continued).
Domestic Telegraphic News.
Foreign News, by steamer and telegraph, from Europe, Cuba, and Mexico.
Another Can-Can Ball.
The Good Investigation, and other Local News.
The State of Trade.

the Prussian King, whose speech, therefore, cannot fail to strengthen the hopes for a continuance of peace.

There was less of a rush in crowding bills through Congress during the closing hours than is usual. No measures of first-class importance failed for mere want of time; and any special efforts to secure action on general public matters were rendered the less necessary by the fact that another Congress was at hand to furnish an immediate remedy for the omissions of this one. We present elsewhere a full list of the acts and resolutions of the late session, so far as they are of general interest.

The reports which the Provisional Government of Spain receives from the Captain-General of Cuba are anything but favorable to the Spanish rule. It is generally understood in Madrid that the Spaniards find it difficult to hold even the important towns, and that the people of Cuba are almost a unit in favor of the revolution. The Spaniards are making extraordinary efforts to save the last of their American possessions, but the admissions which they themselves make cannot but encourage the hopes of the Cubans.

The letter of Gen. Imboden herewith printed is so clear and satisfactory an exposé of the present condition of Old Virginia, as well as of the advantages and attractions she now proffers to immigrants and settlers, that we deeply regret the necessity imposed on us by its great length of printing it in fine type. To those meditating migration, it cannot fail to be deeply interesting; but the patriot, the philanthropist, the student of human character, may peruse it with signal profit and satisfaction. We heartily commend it to the regard of every reader.

We presume nobody is disappointed at Mr. Johnson's failure to sign Schenck's bill to strengthen the Public Credit. The man who argued to Congress the honesty of repudiation could do no less than visit his pocket veto upon a declaration that the Government meant to pay the debt in gold according to the contract. But by the side of this parting stab, powerless and malignant, at the credit of the country, we place the golden words of Grant: "To protect the National honor every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our 'Public Debt' will be trusted in public place."

The speedy adoption of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment may probably be considered assured. The Legislature of Nevada was the only one concerning whose action any serious doubts were entertained—it being supposed that the Chinese question might there prove a serious embarrassment. But Nevada has been one of the first to forward its prompt ratification. This, and Gen. Grant's wish expressed so decidedly in his inaugural, seem to remove all possibility of any unexpected opposition in any of the State Legislatures controlled by the Republican party to the measure. The adjournment, however, in Tennessee without action on the amendment, may cause delay. Henry C. Carey, Editor of the "Commonwealth," writes to the "Editor" of the "Commonwealth," "The coming Census, Hydrophobia and Venereal Diseases, and Special Legislation." The Punishment of Crime. Submarine Illumination. Our Financial Propositions of the XIII Congress. Money Market. Advertisements.

No man can take his seat in Congress without swearing that he has never given voluntary aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, and that he makes this declaration freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. When Gen. Schenck yesterday called the attention of Mr. H. A. Reeves of the 1st New-York District to this oath, in connection with the fact of his imprisonment during the war for Rebel sympathies and encouragement while editing "The Greenport Watchman," Mr. Reeves was not staggered for an instant. The House left it to his own honor whether he should take the oath, and he bolted it like an oyster. Mr. Patrick Hamill of Maryland, and Messrs. Boyd, Winchester, and Rice of Kentucky, were more delicate; and, on learning the doubts of their associates as to whether they would not become perjurers as well as members by being sworn in, they quietly stepped aside to await an investigation.

Mr. James Brooks is an experienced and intelligent Member of Congress. It was not through ignorance, therefore, that he yesterday sought to bully the Clerk into a transgression of the plain law defining his duties in conducting the preliminary business of the organization of the House. He knew as well as did the Clerk himself, that it had been over and over decided that during the pendency of the roll-call no appeal could be entertained, and that at its close nothing but the organization was in order. He knew, too, that the law imperatively forbade the Clerk to accept any such defective certificates as were presented by the Georgia and Louisiana members, whose names were omitted from the roll. He knew, therefore, that the Clerk had done his duty in making up the roll, and was doing his duty in conducting the organization according to it. Knowing these things, he did his deliberate best to plunge the unorganized body into confusion, defied the sense of the House, and bullied the Clerk. Do the Democrats imagine that they strengthen their standing before the country by even seeming to acquiesce in such shamelessly malignant leadership?

We invite particular attention to the exposé of Washington Market, printed this morning in our local columns. It furnishes ample argument for the removal of this market to the foot of Twenty-third-st., as lately recommended by Gen. Viele, and the state of affairs which the report reveals would go far to warrant the entire and instant abolition of our present market system, and the establishment by the Legislature at Albany of a special Market Commission for this city. Under Controller Connelly and his myrmidons, thanks to the outrageous system of "permits" by which every stand-owner is placed entirely at the Controller's mercy, the administration of Washington Market has reached a pitch of rascality and corruption that almost exceeds belief. The customers are swindled, and the dealers are black-mailed, as a rule and not as an exception; and intelligent men, good Democrats, too, have openly admitted that the only sure way to remedy the evil is to place the whole matter at once in the hands of a Special Commission appointed at Albany, to carry out some such plan as that laid down in our report. No half-way measures will suffice. No attempt to merely restrain the

rascals who have intrenched themselves in their market, and who shake their fists or their greenbacks at every intruder, can have any permanent effect. This monopoly is a snake that must be killed, not scotched. It is crushing that it needs, and not checking; and, if the city authorities will not suppress it, they will have only themselves to blame if the control of the markets is speedily taken out of their hands.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The farewell address of ex-President Johnson and the inaugural of President Grant ought to be read aloud by every freeman in the country. Having proposed Repudiation to Congress in his annual message, Mr. Johnson is silent as to the obligation to pay our national debt in good faith. President Grant is explicit and emphatic in insisting that we can and will pay the uttermost farthing; that we can easily do so from our vast and daily augmenting resources, and that our national honor, our lasting reputation, as well as our true interest, imperatively require that we should so pay. This declaration is worth countless millions to the labor, commerce, and prosperity of the Republic. Mr. Johnson's proposal of Repudiation would have damaged us incalculably if it had not been promptly rebutted by Congress. We have heard the last impeachment of American Honesty, and the last assault upon American Credit, from the Presidential chair!

Mr. Johnson harps incessantly upon his devotion to the Federal Constitution, and winds up by proposing a more radical change than has ever yet been made. President Grant simply urges the ratification by the States of the amendment already adopted by Congress—whether he likes the laws or not, he will obey and enforce them. Mr. Johnson assails Congress upon every conceivable ground—even for the failure to try Jefferson Davis! Over that proceeding Congress had no control whatever. The President makes and directs District-Attorneys, and is charged with the execution of the laws. The audacity of this attack outdoes its intrinsic absurdity. Jefferson Davis was in his hands, as President, from the time he was captured in the pine woods of Georgia, and it was for him to see that he had a speedy and impartial trial. Congress had nothing to do with the matter, one way or the other, and made no effort to assert our authority. Mr. Johnson's assertion that he might have kept our vast volunteer forces embodied long after the Rebellion was suppressed, and even employed them in the prosecution of a foreign war, shows him to be grossly ignorant as well as conceited. The President has no power to make war. The Constitution confides that to Congress. Any attempt on the part of Mr. Johnson to have retained our volunteers under arms when they were no longer needed, would have rendered him even more detested than he now is. This expression of his supposed authority only shows how sadly he underestimates the intelligence and republican spirit of his countrymen.

It is a blessed consolation that Andrew Johnson has ceased to disgrace his country in a public station. He will continue to be the low, unscrupulous demagogue he has already so often proved himself, and is still capable of considerable mischief. His power for evil can never again be a title of what it was. For three years he has done all that one bad man could do to keep the country in turmoil, to strengthen the spirit of Rebellion, and to excite a war of races. The most he can do henceforth is to defend as a local demagogue the wrongs which a national calamity so long enabled him to enact as President. Let us thank God that we are so easily and so happily rid of him, and that we can turn our faces with hope and trust to the glad auspices of future harmony and prosperity afforded by the accession and the inaugural of President Grant.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The watchful newsmen were quick to note, and eager to write, that yesterday, when Gen. Grant entered his carriage to take his place in the Inaugural Parade, the heavy rain-clouds lifted and the sun shone out with welcome splendor. We trust this may be a good omen for the new Administration, and that the way of our new President may be bright and peaceful. The simplicity and directness of his inaugural address will be grateful to those who doubt this man's statesmanship should analyze his brief speech, and see whether he has left anything unsaid. He tells us what he understands to be the meaning of the Republican party in electing him to the Presidential office, and lays down a platform which may be thus analyzed:

- I. I shall advise Congress—not war upon it.
- II. My business is to execute the laws. A bad law will always remedy itself when the people begin to suffer from it.
- III. We have had war—now we must have peace. We have one common country, and any sentiment of sectional hatred or revenge is unpatriotic.
- IV. Our duty is the honorable consequence of the war. It is the price we pay for Union. Not to pay it is a crime only second to treason.
- V. We must pay our debt without equivocation. When we borrowed in our hour of distress, the dollars we received were gold to us. We must pay gold unless the contract expressly stipulates to the contrary.
- VI. American credit should be the best in the world. Let us stop talking about Repudiation and collect the revenues, and we can make it the best in the world.
- VII. I am in favor of building railroads to the Pacific. But we must not issue bonds for that purpose—until we resume specie payments. We must not promise to pay a gold dollar until we receive a gold dollar. That was a war necessity; it must be stopped now.
- VIII. America can never be great until her name is synonymous with Financial Honor. Our flag means Liberty; it must also mean Faith.
- IX. We must resume specie payments speedily; perhaps not now, but as soon as we can.
- X. We should do unto other nations as we would have other nations do unto America. If countries like England make "Alabama" precedents, they only compel us to follow them.
- XI. As for the Indian, conscience speaks to us. We must act!
- XII. As for the Negro, equal rights in all the States. XIII.—And may God bless us all!

With this chart we take our departure. Let us see what the outlook promises. In the first place, we are to have *Economy and Retrenchment*. Retrenchment is easy enough, if we only mean it. Good Collectors of the Customs and Internal Revenue, properly supported and kept out of politics, will add large sums to the Treasury. By proper support we mean honest assessors and naval officers, surveyors and prosecuting attorneys. All the tax-payer wants is a sound government, and fair play. This we expect from Gen. Grant. There is a large class of men to whom government means security, and who would be quite content with any one who would put Five-Twenties up and Gold down. They respect any policy that means strength! They believe in Gen. Grant! Those to whom political considerations are almost a religion, whether we call them "Radicals," "Extremists," or "Idealists," are with the new administration. They feel that Gen. Grant embodies their faith; that he will give peace to the country, protection to labor in the South, and

that he supports the amendment which embraces every "idea" for which anti-Slavery men have so long struggled.

There can be no doubt as to Gen. Grant's foreign policy. He establishes a simple principle of action in his Inaugural Address. We have only to look back upon his record to see that he is among the most progressive of our American statesmen upon foreign affairs. So far as consistent with international honor, he will be the champion of the principle established by Adams and Monroe, and direct his policy toward the consolidation and extension of Republican institutions upon the North American Continent! Cuba seems to be falling into our lap! What Buchanan would have given \$300,000,000 for Grant may probably give for nothing! It is ours in everything but mere allegiance. San Domingo stands at our door, a colony for which Napoleon wasted a splendid army, as Carlyle says, "fit for 'any of the noblest spices, or products; clasped around, and lovingly kissed and laved by the 'beautiful seas in the world.' And with San Domingo comes Porto Rico. We can wait for Canada! The Alaska business was a scandal; but in our American-foreign policy it was, what the chess players call 'an advanced pawn.' It can scarcely be our new President's purpose, but we should not be surprised if it became his privilege, to add to the United States Canada, and Cuba, and Jamaica, and even perhaps 'the still-veiled Bermoothes,' which vexed us so greatly with their Nassau piracies and blockade-running, and other annoying 'neutrality' during the war. This ambition is not warlike. We shall not have a war with any country about new possessions. Public opinion will never permit it; and if the Alabama question has no other settlement, as it stands now it gives to America that supremacy by which England was enabled to overthrow the power of the first Bonaparte, and puts mighty commercial Albion under bonds to keep the peace with every maritime nation in the world!

What we hope to receive from Gen. Grant is a *splendid administration*. We have had so many picaresque Presidents that it is refreshing to find a man entering into the Chief Magistracy with something more than a mere caucus and political convention record. He takes into his new place a broader renown than any President since Washington. We doubt if even Washington, when he entered this office, had a fame so world-embracing. The America whose army he commanded was then an out-living and far-distant portion of the globe. To-day even its enemies confess that it is one of the first nations in the earth! Jackson was simply known in his own borders as a successful fighter in Indian countries, and the hero of one great victory over the British troops. Lincoln's fame came to him with the Presidency. "Beautiful in life, but 'more beautiful in death.'" Gen. Grant takes into his magistracy a reputation as great as that of Napoleon when he became First Consul, and a power for good or evil even greater. The coming historian will say that while the pen of Lincoln wrote the decree of Emancipation, the sword of Grant secured it! It was his generalship that made that "Bull against the Comet" a successful anathema. In that crowning glory of this century Lincoln and Grant stand together! We fondly hope that when the history of the century is written, it will be said of our new President that he found America verging upon bankruptcy, and left it solvent; that he found the currency of paper, and turned it into gold; that he found crime in high places, and drove it into prisons; that he made American faith as much respected as American prowess; that he found the flag of his country floating over a few coasting vessels, and left it carrying our commerce into every sea; and this Republic so respected that the passport of the State Department was as much honored and feared as the insignia of Roman citizenship in the time of Paul; that he did this without shedding one drop of blood; without the violation of one vested right; simply by that supreme and simple statesmanship which unites peace with justice, and honesty with courage.

This century has known two conquerors. One triumphed at Austerlitz, and left his country glorious, but with the mournful glory of aggressive war. It was merely a name and Freedom's splendid mausoleum. The other triumphed at Richmond, governed his country with wisdom and patriotism, and left it the mightiest Republic upon the earth. And probably it may come to us to realize what John Bright said in 1862, in his magnificent speech at Birmingham, referring to the purposes of the Rebel leaders to spread the blight of Slavery over a territory forty times as large as England: "I have another, and a far brighter vision 'before my gaze. It may be a vision, but 'I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North in 'unbroken line to the glowing South; and 'from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific 'main; and I see one people, and one language, 'and one law, and one faith; and over all 'that wide continent, the home of freedom 'and refuge for the oppressed of every race 'and of every clime!'

The range of public amusements is certainly a long one, for in a Boston newspaper we find at the top of the column devoted to the proclamation of things to be seen or to be heard, an announcement of three lectures on the Gorilla by Mr. Du Chaillu, and at the bottom the advertisement of a "Complimentary Lecture on 'Goethe.'" We are left a little in the dark as to whether "the lecture" will be "complimentary" to Goethe, to the lecturer, or to the audience; but probably it is understood that the honors of the occasion will be shared by all three, with a private remainder for the gentlemen who could not be comfortable until they had listened to a few fresh remarks upon the illustrious German—"that unrivaled author," as they call him with perfect justice in their epistle of invitation; for next to being a great man's self, rank the honor and dignity of being able to demonstrate to the world that you know a great man when you hear of him. It is curious to reflect upon the many excellent reputations which have been won simply by admiring judiciously. The son of the Vicar of Wakefield was let into the secret long ago when he was instructed to say that "the picture might have been better if the painter 'had taken more pains,' and, by all means, 'al-ways to praise the works of Pietro Perugino.' There is nothing like being safe; and it is really pleasant to meditate upon the number of people in New-York who are at this moment declaring, without the least risk, that 'Rome and Juliet is a charming play.' It is, indeed; but we are puzzled to know how these generous critics found it out, just as we wonder how they got into the amber.

Shakespeare and Goethe are alike in one respect—there has never been quite enough written about either. This, however, is neglect, from the reproach of which we shall, in time,

be free, since the race of commentators is probably immortal. When the light of a hallowed name begins to fade it can always be restored to its quondam brilliancy by a course of lectures, and to speak of a still more serious matter, we may well ask where the Christian Religion would have been by this time, if it had not been periodically revitalized by this or that "most eloquent preacher in our country," "Sir!" There must be a Providence in it, for just when the Boston mind needs a little rest, Goethe-izing, there is a gentleman found, who, to use the language of the Committee, has "made a diligent and thorough study of the 'German Classics.' To be sure, he is languishing in obscurity, and oppressed by diffidence. 'The fame of Goethe would be in a perilous state were it not for 'numerous admirers' who have kept their faith, and who insist upon a lecture about the object of their veneration. Tickets, thirty cents.

GLADSTONE'S POSITION.

The Cable summary of Mr. Gladstone's proposal to disestablish the Irish Church in the United Kingdom, though necessarily meager in detail, yet supplies a digest of the plan sufficient to enable those conversant with the question to comprehend its scope. That Church has always been an anomaly. It represented the property, not the people. It was supported by the land-owners against the will of the tenants of the soil, and practically was a missionary church without disciples. Even within her own body a large portion of her revenue was held by lay improprators who did nothing even in appearance for their annual income. Therefore, it was ripe to fall, and the provisions of the bill foresee a fresh organization of religious bodies more suited to the temper and more efficacious to the moral advancement of Ireland than what has been hitherto miscalled the National Church. Its funds, amounting to above eighty million dollars gold, are to be applied one-half to compensation of the interests destroyed by the action of the bill, and one-half to "the advantage of the Irish people," for relief in cases of unavoidable calamity "or suffering," a skeleton outline which will be filled up in detail and thoroughly sifted during its passage through the two Houses of Parliament; and here will be the great battle foretold by Mr. Disraeli in his memorable prophesy, "They will fight over the plunder." Ireland is pretty equally divided, for, though the Catholics greatly exceed in numbers, the Protestants hold four-fifths of the land and nearly all the trade and industry.

Unfortunately, the feeling has always been bitterly hostile between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics, and hitherto the oil thrown on the troubled waters has only blazed the fiercer. It will be in the recollection of most that the education of the South of Ireland was provided for by the Queen's chartering a university, composed of colleges in various cities, where the instruction is wholly secular. This satisfied the wants of the Catholics, and for some years was acquiesced in by their hierarchy; but of late they have been the object of violent attack as "Godless Colleges" on the part of the bishops and the press of that religion, without, however, much impairing their numbers or efficiency. A serious difference arose in Parliament in the commencement of the session of 1866 between two of the leading members of the British Cabinet, the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to a political compact made with the supporters in Parliament of the Papal rule in Ireland to alter the charter in favor of an extended Council of Management to let in Roman Catholic Bishops in exchange for political support. Neither of these gentlemen has forgotten the debate, or is likely to lose sight of the pledges given to the House and to the Nation that no alteration by the Crown should be attempted but by and with the advice of Parliament; still less the signal failure of the attempt that was then made to do so. Hence the present appeal to the country, and up to the present time the almost unanimous concurrence of politicians, that the day is arrived for settling the whole question, and the only difference of statesmen is, as usual, the manner in which it is to be done. This is more than ordinarily hazardous in the face of the difficulty freely pointed out by Mr. Gladstone in his opening remarks on the preamble of the bill, viz: that in the ascendancy of any one church in Ireland, bitter feelings on the part of the Irish people would never cease. But the principle that answers so well in this country, as it has in every nation and people so blessed as to conquer their right to it, is more than ever applicable to Ireland—civil and religious liberty. If the union of Church and State has been productive of evil for centuries of oppression and retaliation, of pains and penalties, of denunciations from altars, of evictions and murder, it is high time to divorce such incongruous partners; and what Mr. Disraeli calls confiscation will only be a disgorging of ill-gotten and very ill-spent gains. The arm of the State will be freer on the one hand to foster and protect the institutions for educating and improving the people, for ameliorating their present low moral and social condition, and for placing on a broad and enduring basis schemes of elevation and advancement of the much-enduring but debased masses, and on the other will be less hampered and embarrassing in striking at the hand however powerful or whatever kin or kind may attempt to trammel or shut up the stream of education and knowledge for the welfare of the poor and friendless. This is the proper scope of a bill for the advancement of the Irish people. Sydney Smith says the translation of Erin go Bragh should be, Erin go bread and cheese, Erin go shoes and coats without holes in them. How much more education means to learn, means to simplify knowledge, to open up treasures of industry and usefulness, to give light to the eye, hearing to the ear, and understanding to the heart and brain. That such may be the result of this movement, every well-wisher of Ireland in America, as well as in England, may truly hope.

We have received a pamphlet of 64 pages, giving an account "of the conspiracy of the 'Whisky Ring against Collector J. F. Bailey,' published by Wm. C. Bryant & Co., No. 41 Nassau-st. It gives a narrative of the efforts of certain persons composing "the Whisky 'Ring' to procure the removal of Collector Bailey. The details of their proceedings have been fully given in the daily press. It also gives the correspondence between Mr. Bailey and the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the payment of counsel fees incurred by the Collector in self-defense. These counsel fees Mr. Bailey states to be at least \$5,000, and if the Government does not pay them he will be compelled to pay them himself. This should not be! We cannot learn from the correspondence whether Mr. McCulloch agreed to pay Mr. Bailey his counsel fees or not; but the people of New-York should see that Mr. Bailey does not suffer. We trust that this publication will have the effect of bringing to the attention of the Treasury any remissness in this matter.

We have received a pamphlet of 64 pages, giving an account "of the conspiracy of the 'Whisky Ring against Collector J. F. Bailey,' published by Wm. C. Bryant & Co., No. 41 Nassau-st. It gives a narrative of the efforts of certain persons composing "the Whisky 'Ring' to procure the removal of Collector Bailey. The details of their proceedings have been fully given in the daily press. It also gives the correspondence between Mr. Bailey and the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the payment of counsel fees incurred by the Collector in self-defense. These counsel fees Mr. Bailey states to be at least \$5,000, and if the Government does not pay them he will be compelled to pay them himself. This should not be! We cannot learn from the correspondence whether Mr. McCulloch agreed to pay Mr. Bailey his counsel fees or not; but the people of New-York should see that Mr. Bailey does not suffer. We trust that this publication will have the effect of bringing to the attention of the Treasury any remissness in this matter.

When an officer so distinguished as Mr. Bailey gives his time to the prosecution of perjury and subornation to perjury, it is little enough that the Government should pay his bills. We are glad that Mr. Bailey has brought to the attention of the people this action of Mr. McCulloch in reference to his fees.

An International Exhibition of articles for daily household use is to be held at Utrecht, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in the month of August and September, 1869. The object is stated as "to bring to the knowledge of the 'workman such articles of household use, furniture, dress, food, and of work and instrument of different countries, as, at a low price, 'shall combine usefulness with solidity, that 'his condition may be improved,' while what are called articles of luxury and of elegance, strictly so called, will be excluded. Among the articles enumerated are plans of dwellings for married and single workmen, also of lodging, eating, and boarding houses, and of bath and reading rooms, with the details and materials of construction; also of furniture, bed and table linen, crockery ware generally, and methods of warming, lighting and cleaning. In addition, whatever enters into the material of clothing, whether made or unmade, or which forms both elementary and prepared, and also workmen's tools, will be proper articles for exhibition. Books which entertain and instruct, musical instruments, means of amusement, and, in connection, reports and regulations of different associations for promoting the well-being of the working classes, will be received. Application must be made before the 1st of May, to Mr. J. J. Metelerkamp, No. 1,111 Bruggelaan, Utrecht, from whom further details can be obtained. An exhibition of this kind may, at first view, seem of little importance to Democratic Americans, but when carefully considered it will be seen to indicate a marked advance by the people; and it is one of the steps in the long line of progress by which the human race has arisen from the low condition known as the Stone Age. American manufacturers and inventors will of course be at liberty to present such of their wares as will be suited to the occasion.

The plan for establishing Ladies' Clubs, devised by Lady Portsmouth, and, in part, for the advantage of such as are engaged in certain elegant industries, seems to have failed, and for the reason that no conclusion was possible with regard to the admission of men. On one hand, it was seen that if men were excluded, only a few women would join, since the time would be improved in men's society elsewhere, while on the other hand, if men were admitted, gossip and scandal would be likely to follow, as was the case with the celebrated club known as *La Coterie*, established in 1776. To the proposition that men might be admitted on specified evenings, under the management of a vigilant matron, it was objected that this would be followed, soon or later, by a scandalous suspension of rules, and, therefore, the Society had better not open. It is perhaps to be regretted that the attempt was not made to prove that at least one of these objections was unfounded; but as no such attempt was made, the lack of faith among the ladies themselves is equivalent to a proof of the impracticability of the scheme, and it would serve to furnish material for grave reflection on a kindred subject of much greater importance.

The case of Madame Rachel, the celebrated beautifier, is again before the London courts, in the shape of a complaint lodged by that lady against her attorney. In her affidavit, she gives a highly interesting account of the facts which she did for Mrs. Burdette. When the unfortunate woman came to the shop, "she 'had scarcely any hair on her head, except 'here and there rusty gray patches, and her 'skin was in a frightful state of emption, 'from disease of many years' standing, which 'had caused her the loss of her teeth.' She has now two sets of false teeth and 'a head 'of beautiful natural golden hair, and her 'skin is becoming young and fresh and perfectly healthy.' The fee for a complete enameling and beautifying such as this was only a thousand guineas; and out of this sum says Madame Rachel, 'it is always understood 'that £50 is to be given to the poor by my 'customer or myself.' If all that Madame Rachel says is true, she is a boon to society, and deserves a palace rather than a prison.

The *Santer Watchman* (S. C.) has a letter from "A Poor White Man," who is evidently a good Rebel, which says: "The Whites of the South are ruining the Negro. I mean, of course, the White Radicals. These White Radicals monopolize the chief places and posts in the Government, and they are the ones who are giving the blacks and perverts to the poor Negro. The Southern States are at this moment governed by less than 50,000 persons, while the Negroes, who are the vast majority, have no more authority in these States, with all their boasted privileges, than they had before Emancipation. I challenge the whole world upon this argument. A gentleman high in power in the State of South Carolina said in my hearing, and in the hearing of others, while yet the sulphur of Secession adhered to him, when it was pretty well settled that the Negroes could be admitted to citizenship. 'That makes no difference—we can manage them.' Yes, he has managed them; and he has reached the summit of his inglorious ambition by his management of the Negroes."

We print the above merely to quiet the nerves of that punky class who are mortally afraid that ours will cease to be "a White 'man's Government,' and become a new Hayti or Dahomey. We have no fears of the sort, and never trembled at the prospect of Thirty-six Millions of intelligent, energetic Whites, falling under the dominion of Four Millions of ignorant, landless, penniless Blacks. The notion is too absurd for serious consideration; yet we are thankful to this "Poor White" Rebel for so thoroughly exploding it.

POLITICAL.
West Troy has elected Democratic village officers, by about 200 majority.
The recent Charter Election in Canajoharie, N. Y., resulted in the success of the Republican ticket.
Returns from all the towns in Dutchess County give the Republicans 1 majority in the Board of supervisors, which is a gain of one town.
The Hon. Samuel Tilden is the Republican candidate for Mayor of Augusta, Maine.
A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., March 4, says:
The contest for the Mayoralty between Clarke, the Republican nominee, and Pillsbury, the Republican opponent, is near its close. Pillsbury had Clarke arrested to-day on a charge of sedition, in retaining possession of his office contrary to law. Clarke gave bail.
Gov. Randolph's recommendation, abolishing transit duties in New-Jersey, because a law recently having passed both Houses of the Legislature, and having received the Governor's signature. No tax on passengers or freight is to be paid to the State after March 4, 1869.
RHODE ISLAND.—The Republicans of Rhode Island held a State Convention at Providence, yesterday, and nominated for Governor, the Hon. Seth Padelford of Providence, Gov. Burdette having declined another election. The Rhode State officers were nominated for reelection as follows:
Lieut.-Governor.....Parson W. Stewart of Newport.
Secretary of State.....John R. Bartlett of Providence.
Attorney-General.....William Ray of Providence.
Treasurer.....Samuel A. Parker of Newport.
ST. LOUIS, March 5.—At the city election at Rock Island, Illinois, yesterday, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor, and carried every ward in the city.